Numb. LXXV.

THE

Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, April 16. to Thurſday, April 23. 1730.

The Treaty of *Peace, Union, Friendſhip and Mutual Defence,* between the Crowns of *Great Britain, France,* and *Spain,* concluded at *Seville, Nov.* 9. N. S. 1729.

In the Name of the moſt Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, three diſtinct Perſons, and one only true God.

THEIR moſt Serene Majeſties the King of Great Britain, the moſt Chriſtian King, and the Catholick King, deſiring, with equal Earneſtneſs, not only to renew and bind more cloſely their antient Friendſhip, but likewiſe to remove whatever might hereafter diſturb it, to the End that being united in Sentiments and Inclination, they may for the future act in every Thing as having but one and the ſame View and Intereſt; and for this Purpoſe, the moſt Serene King of Great Britain having given full Power for treating in his Name to Mr. William Stanhope, Vice-Chamberlain of his Britannick Majeſty's Houſhold, one of his Privy-Council, Member of the Parliament of Great Britain, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and his ſaid Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to his Catholick Majeſty; as alſo to M. Benjamin Keene, his ſaid Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Catholick Majeſty: The moſt Serene moſt Chriſtian King having given full Power for treating ing in his Name to the Marqueſs de Brancas, Lieutenant-of his Armies, Knight of his Orders and of that of the Golden-Fleece, his Lieutenant-General in the Government of Provence, and his Ambaſſador extraordinary to his Catholick Majeſty: And the moſt Serene Catholick King having likewiſe given full Power for treating in his Name to M. John Baptiſt D'Orendayn Marqueſs de la Paz, his Counſellor of State and firſt Secretary of State and of the Diſpatches; and to M. Joſeph de Patino, Commander of Alcueſca in the Order of St. James, Governor of the Council of the Treaſury, and of the Tribunals depending thereon, Superintendant General of the general Revenues, and his Secretary of State and of the Diſpatches for Affairs of the Marine, the Indies, and the Treaſury: The above mentioned Miniſters have agreed between them on the following Articles.

I. There ſhall be from this Time and for ever a ſolid Peace, a ſtrict Union, and a ſincere and conſtant Friendſhip between the moſt Serene King of Great Britain, the moſt Serene moſt Chriſtian King, and the moſt Serene King of Spain, their Heirs and Succeſſors, as alſo between their Kingdoms and Subjects, for the mutual Aſſiſtance and Defence of their Dominions and Intereſts; there ſhall likewiſe be an Oblivion of all that is paſt; and all the former Treaties and Conventions of Peace, of Friendſhip, and of Commerce, concluded between the contracting Powers reſpectively, ſhall be, as they hereby are, effectually renewed and confirmed, in all thoſe Points which are not derogated from by the preſent Treaty, in as full and ample a Manner as if the ſaid Treaties were here inſerted Word for Word. Their ſaid Majeſties promiſing not to do any Thing, nor ſuffer any Thing to be done, that may be contrary thereto directly or indirectly.

II. In Conſequence of which Treaties, and in order to eſtabliſh firmly this Union and Correſpondence, their Britannick, moſt Chriſtian, and Catholick Majeſties, promiſe and engage by the preſent defenſive Treaty of Alliance, to guarantee reciprocally their Kingdoms, States and Dominions under their Obedience, in what Parts of the World ſoever ſituate, as alſo the Rights and Privileges of their Commerce, the whole according to the Treaties; ſo that the ſaid Powers, or any one of them, being attacked or moleſted by any Power, and under any Pretext whatever, they promiſe and oblige themſelves reciprocally to employ their Offices, aſſoon as they ſhall be thereto required, for obtaining Satisfaction to the Party injured, and for hindring the Continuance of Hoſtilities; and if it happen that the ſaid Offices be not ſufficient for procuring Satisfaction without Delay, their ſaid Majeſties promiſe to furniſh the following Succours, jointly, or ſeparately, that is to ſay, his Britannick Majeſty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe; his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe; and his Catholick Majeſty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe: If the Party attacked, inſtead of Troops, ſhould demand Ships of War or Tranſports, or even Subſidies in Money, he ſhall be free to chuſe, and the other Parties ſhall furniſh the ſaid Ships or Money, in proportion to the Expence of Troops; and for taking away all Doubt touching the Valuation of the Succours, their aboveſaid Majeſties agree, that 1000 Foot ſhall be computed at 10000 Florins Dutch Money, and 1000 Horſe at 30000 Florins Dutch Money, by the Month; and the ſame Proportion ſhall be obſerved with reſpect to the Ships that ought to be furniſhed; their ſaid Majeſties promiſing to continue and keep up the ſaid Succours as long as the Trouble ſhall ſubſiſt; and in caſe it ſhould be found neceſſary, their ſaid Majeſties ſhall mutually ſuccour each other with all their Forces, and ſhall even declare War againſt the Aggreſſor.

III. The Miniſters of his Britannick Majeſty and of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, having alledged that in the Treaties concluded at Vienna between the Emperor and the King of Spain, in the Year 1725, there were divers Clauſes that infringed the Articles of the ſeveral Treaties of Commerce, or of the Treaties of Peace in which Commerce may be concerned, antecedent to the Year 1725. His Catholick Majeſty has declared, as he declares by the preſent Article, that he never meant to grant, nor will ſuffer to ſubſiſt by Virtue of the ſaid Treaties of Vienna, any Privilege contrary to the Treaties here-above confirmed.

IV. It having been agreed by the Preliminary Articles, that the Commerce of the Engliſh and French Nations, as well in Europe as in the Indies, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725. and particularly that the Commerce of the Engliſh Nation in America ſhould be exerciſed as heretofore; it is agreed by the preſent Article, that all neceſſary Orders ſhall be diſpatched on both Sides, without any Delay, if they have not been ſent already, as well for the Execution of the ſaid Treaties of Commerce, as for ſupplying what may be wanting for the entire Re-eſtabliſhment of Commerce on the Foot of the ſaid Treaties and Conventions.

V. Al-

V. Although it was ſtipulated by the Preliminaries that all Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on both Sides, and that if any Trouble or Hoſtilities ſhould happen between the Subjects of the contracting Parties, either in Europe, or in the Indies, the contracting Powers ſhould concur for the Reparation of Damages ſuſtained by their reſpective Subjects; and notwithſtanding this it is alledged, that on the Part of the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, Acts of Diſturbance and Hoſtilities have been continued; it is agreed by this preſent Article, that as to what relates to Europe, his Catholick Majeſty ſhall forthwith Cauſe Reparation to be made for the Damages which have been ſuffered there ſince the Time preſcribed by the Preliminaries for the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities; and as to what relates to America, he will likewiſe forthwith cauſe Reparation to be made for the Damages which ſhall have been ſuffered there ſince the Arrival of his Orders at Cartagena on the $\frac{11th}{22d}$ Day of June, 1728. And his ſaid Catholick Majeſty ſhall publiſh the moſt rigorous Prohibitions for preventing the like Violences on the Part of his Subjects; their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties promiſing on their Part, if there be like Caſes, to cauſe Reparation to be made for what ſhall have been ſo done, and to give like Orders for the Preſervation of the Peace, Tranquility and good Intelligence.

VI. Commiſſaries ſhall be nominated, with ſufficient Powers, on the Part of their Britannick and Catholick Majeſties, who ſhall aſſemble at the Court of Spain within the Space of four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, to examine and decide what concerns the Ships and Effects taken at Sea on either Side to the Times ſpecified in the preceding Article. The ſaid Commiſſaries ſhall likewiſe examine, and decide, according to the Treaties, the reſpective Pretenſions which relate to the Abuſes that are ſuppoſed to have been committed in Commerce, as well in the Indies as in Europe, and all the other reſpective Pretenſions in America, founded on Treaties, whether with reſpect to the Limits or otherwiſe. The ſaid Commiſſaries ſhall likewiſe diſcuſs and decide the Pretenſions which his Catholick Majeſty may have, by Virtue of the Treaty of 1721. for the Reſtitution of the Ships taken by the Engliſh Fleet in the Year 1718. And the ſaid Commiſſaries after having examined diſcuſſed and decided the aboveſaid Points and Pretenſions, ſhall make a Report of their Proceedings to their Britannick and Catholick Majeſties, who promiſe that within the Space of ſix Months after the making of the ſaid Report, they will cauſe to be executed punctually and exactly what ſhall have been ſo decided by the ſaid Commiſſaries.

VII. Commiſſaries ſhall likewiſe be nominated on the Part of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Catholick Majeſty, who ſhall examine all Grievances generally whatſoever which the ſaid Parties therein intereſted may form reſpectively, whether for the Reſtitution of Veſſels ſeized or taken, or with reſpect to Commerce, Limits, or otherwiſe.

VIII. The ſaid Commiſſaries ſhall finiſh punctually their Commiſſion within the Space of three Years, or ſooner if it can be done, to be computed from the Day of the ſigning of the preſent Treaty, and this without any further Delay, on any Motive or Pretext whatever.

IX. The introducing of Garriſons into the Places of Leghorne, Porto-ferraio, Parma and Placentia, to the Number of 6000 Men of his Catholick Majeſty's Troops and in his Pay, ſhall be effectuated without Loſs of Time; which Troops ſhall ſerve for the better ſecuring and preſerving of the immediate Succeſſion of the ſaid States in Favour of the moſt Serene Infante Don Carlos, and to be ready to withſtand any Enterprize and Oppoſition which might be formed to the Prejudice of what has been regulated touching the ſaid Succeſſion.

X. The contracting Powers ſhall forthwith uſe all the Applications which they ſhall judge to be conſiſtent with the Dignity and Quiet of the moſt Serene Great Duke of Tuſcany, and the Duke of Parma, to the End the Garriſons may be received with the greateſt Tranquility and without Oppoſition, as ſoon as they ſhall preſent themſelves before the Places into which they are to be introduced.

The ſaid Garriſons ſhall take an Oath to the preſent Poſſeſſors to defend their Perſons, Sovereignty, Poſſeſſions and States, and Subjects, in every Thing that ſhall not be contrary to the Right of Succeſſion reſerved to the moſt Serene Infante Don Carlos, and the preſent Poſſeſſors ſhall not demand or exact any Thing that is contrary thereto.

The ſaid Garriſons ſhall not meddle directly or indirectly, under any Pretext whatſoever, in Affairs of the political, œconomical or civil Government; and ſhall have moſt expreſs Orders to render to the moſt Serene Great Duke of Tuſcany and the Duke of Parma, all the Reſpects and military Honours that are due to Sovereigns in their own Dominions.

XI. The Intent of introducing the ſaid ſix Thouſand Men, of his Catholick Majeſty's Troops, and in his Pay, being to ſecure to the moſt Serene Infante Don Carlos, the immediate Succeſſion of the States of Tuſcany, Parma, and Placentia, his Catholick Majeſty promiſes, as well for himſelf, as his Succeſſors, that as ſoon as the moſt Serene Infante Don Carlos, his Son, or ſuch other, who ſhall ſucceed to his Rights, ſhall be the quiet Poſſeſſor of thoſe States, and in Safety from all Invaſion, and other juſt Grounds of Fear, he will cauſe to be withdrawn from the Places in thoſe States, the Troops which ſhall be his own, and not belonging to the Infante Don Carlos, or to him who ſhall ſucceed to his Rights, in ſuch Manner that thereby the ſaid Succeſſion or Poſſeſſion may reſt ſecure and exempt from all Events.

XII. The contracting Powers engage to eſtabliſh according to the Rights of Succeſſion, which have been ſtipulated, and to maintain the moſt Serene Infante Don Carlos, or him to whom his Rights ſhall devolve, in the Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of the States of Tuſcany, Parma and Placentia, when he ſhall once be ſettled there; to defend him from all Inſult againſt any Power whatſoever, that might intend to diſturb him; declaring themſelves, by this Treaty, Guarantees for ever of the Right, Poſſeſſion, Tranquility, and Quiet of the moſt Serene Infante, and of his Succeſſors to the ſaid States.

XIII. As to other Particulars or Regulations, concerning the keeping up of the ſaid Garriſons once eſtabliſhed in the States of Tuſcany, Parma and Placentia, as it is to be preſumed, that his Catholick Majeſty, and the moſt Serene Great Duke, and Duke of Parma, will ſettle the ſame by an Agreement between themſelves; their Britannick and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties promiſe, that as ſoon as that Agreement ſhall be made, they will ratify and guarantee it, as well to his Catholick Majeſty, as to the moſt Serene Great Duke, and Duke of Parma, as if it were inſerted Word for Word in the preſent Treaty.

XIV. The States General of the United Provinces, ſhall be invited to come into the preſent Treaty and Articles. Such other Powers as ſhall be agreed on, ſhall likewiſe be invited and admitted by Concert into the ſame Treaty and Articles.

The Ratifications of the preſent Treaty, ſhall be diſpatched within the Space of ſix Weeks, or ſooner, if it can be done, to be reckoned from the Day of ſigning it.

In Witneſs whereof, We the underwritten Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majeſty, of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Catholick Majeſty, by Virtue of our full Powers, which have been communicated to each other, Tranſcripts of which ſhall be hereto annexed, have ſigned the preſent Treaty, and cauſed the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto. Done at Seville the ninth Day of November, 1729.

W. Stanhope, L. S. *Brancas*, L. S. *El Marq. de la Paz*, L. S.
B. Keene, L. S. *D. Joſeph Patino*, L. S.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. ALTHO', conformably to the Preliminary Articles, it is ſaid in the fourth Article of the Treaty ſigned this Day, that the Commerce of the Engliſh Nation in America ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725. however, for the greater Exactneſs, it is further declared by the preſent Article between their Britannick and Catholick Majeſties, which ſhall have the ſame Force, and be under the ſame Guaranty as the Treaty ſigned this Day, that under that general Denomination are comprehended, the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce concluded at Utrecht the 13th of July and 9th of December, in the Year 1713. in which are compriſed the Treaty of 1667, made at Madrid,

drid, and the Cedulas therein mentioned; the latter Treaty made at Madrid the 14th of December, 1715. as alſo the particular Contract, commonly called the Aſſiento, for bringing Negro Slaves into the Spaniſh Indies, which was made the 20th Day of March, in the ſaid Year 1713. in Conſequence of the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; and likewiſe the Treaty of Declaration, touching that of the Aſſiento, made the 26th of May, 1716. All which Treaties mentioned in this Article, with their Declarations, ſhall from this Day (even during the Examination by the Commiſſaries) be and remain in their Force, Virtue and full Vigour; for the Obſervation of which his Catholick Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be diſpatched forthwith, if they have not been diſpatched, the neceſſary Orders and Cedulas to his Vice-Roys, Governors, and other Miniſters to whom it ſhall appertain, as well in Europe as in the Indies, to the End that without any Delay or Interpretation they may cauſe them to be obſerved and fulfilled.

In like Manner his Britannick Majeſty promiſes and engages to publiſh the neceſſary Orders, if any be wanting, for re-eſtabliſhing the Commerce of the Subjects of Spain in all the Countries under his Dominion, on the Foot ſpecified by the ſaid Treaties, and for cauſing them to be exactly obſerved and fulfilled.

II. Conſequently, all Ships, Merchandize and Effects, which ſhall not have been taken or ſeized on Account of unlawful Commerce, and which ſhall now be proved by authentick Proofs and Documents, to have been detained, ſeized or confiſcated in the Ports of Spain, either in Europe or in the Indies, and namely the Ship Prince Frederick and her Cargo, if they have not been reſtored already, ſhall be immediately reſtored, in the ſame Kind as to thoſe Things which ſhall be found ſtill remaining in that Condition; or in Default thereof, the juſt and true Value of them, according to their Valuation, which, if it was not made at the Time, ſhall be regulated by the authentick Informations which the Proprietors ſhall exhibit to the Magiſtrates of the Places and Towns where the Seizures were made: His Britannick Majeſty promiſing the like on his Part, as to all Seizures, Confiſcations, or Detentions which may have been made contrary to the Tenor of the ſaid Treaties: Their ſaid Britannick and Catholick Majeſties agreeing, that with reſpect to the like Seizures, Confiſcations or Detentions on either Side, the Validity of which may not yet have been ſufficiently made out, the Diſcuſſion and Deciſion of them ſhall be referred to the Examination of the Commiſſaries, to do therein according to Right upon the Foot of the Treaties here abovementioned.

The preſent ſeparate Articles ſhall have the ſame Force as if they were inſerted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and ſigned this Day. They ſhall be ratified in the ſame Manner, and the Ratifications of them ſhall be exchanged at the ſame Time as thoſe of the ſaid Treaty.

In Witneſs whereof we the under written Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majeſty, of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Catholick Majeſty, by Virtue of our full Powers, have ſigned the preſent ſeparate Articles, and cauſed the Seals of our Arms to be put thereto. Done at Seville the 9th Day of November, 1729.

W. Stanhope, L. S. *Brancas*, L. S. *El Marq. de la Paz.* L. S.
B. Keene, L. S. *D. Joſeph Patino*, L. S.

To the Publiſher of the GAZETTE.

SIR,

I Know well that the Age in which we live, abounds in *Spinoſiſts*, *Hobbiſts*, and *moſt impious Free-Thinkers*, who deſpiſe *Revelation*, and treat the *moſt ſacred Truths* with *Ridicule* and *Contempt*: Nay, to ſuch an Height of Iniquity are they arrived, that they not only deny the *Exiſtence* of the *Devil*, and of *Spirits* in general, but would alſo perſuade the World, that the Story of *Saul* and the *Witch of Endor* is an Impoſture; and which is ſtill worſe, that no Credit is to be given to the ſo well-atteſted One of the *Drummer* of *Tedſworth*. I do, indeed, confeſs that the Arguments of ſome of theſe unbelieving Gentlemen, with whom I have heretofore converſed on the Subject of *Spirits*, *Apparitions*, *Witches*, &c. carried with them a great Shew of Reaſon, and were ſo ſpecious, that I was ſtrongly inclined to think them in the Right; and for ſeveral Years paſt have lived without any Fear or Apprehenſions of *Dæmons* or *Hobgoblins*; but the Caſe is quite alter'd with me now, and I who uſed to ſleep without drawing my Curtains, am now ſo fearful, that I pin them every Night I go to Bed with corking Pins, and cover my ſelf Head over Ears with the Clothes. Now this Change is not owing, as you would imagine, to any frightful Apparition I have ſeen, or uncommon Noiſe I have heard; but to a moſt amazing Account I received the other Day from a Reverend Gentleman, of a certain Houſe's being haunted with the *D---l* of a Drummer, not a whit leſs obſtrepetous, than the *Tedſworthian* Tympaniſt: This Gentleman, whoſe Veracity few People preſume to call in Queſtion, told me, that he was not long ſince obliged to meet ſome of his Brethren, at a certain Town about fifteen Miles below *Philadelphia*, in order to ſettle ſome Affairs of the Church, and to conſult on proper Meaſures to prevent the *Growth of Atheiſm*; that he was there joined by four of his Brethren; who inſiſting that it was unpreſidented to proceed to Buſineſs at their firſt Meeting, they thereupon unanimouſly agreed to defer their Conſultations till the next Day; that they ſpent the Evening chearfully, yet ſoberly; that about ten at Night they retired to repoſe themſelves, but lodged in ſeparate Rooms; that he, with his Companion, were no ſooner warm in their Bed, than they heard a Drum bearing very loud, now on the one Side of their Bed, then on the other, and in a Moment after on the Teaſter; that ſometimes they diſtinctly heard the *Scots Travaller*, and at other Times the *Grenadiers March*; that the Noiſe continued all Night, frighted them almoſt to Death, and yet, which is the moſt ſurprizing and unaccountable Part of the Relation, diſturbed no Mortal in the Houſe ſave themſelves; that early in the Morning they went into the next Room, where they found two of their Brethren ſleeping ſoundly; that they were amazed to find them ſo faſt aſleep after ſuch a terrible Night; that having awakened them, they asked whether they had not been diſturbed with the Noiſe of a Drum? that they replied, They had reſted well, and were ſurprized to hear them ask ſuch a Queſtion, and hinted that they believed them to be out of their Senſes; upon which he related to them the Adventure of the Night, ſo full of Horror, with all the Particulars I have mentioned, and many more which I have omitted; That at firſt they ſeemed to give little Credit to what he ſaid; but upon his Bedfellow's affirming it to be true, they appeared to be ſatisfied of the Reality of the Fact. Then the Gentleman went on with his Story in this wiſe: That the next Night he with his Companion went to Bed in the ſame Room, in which they had been ſo terribly frighten'd; that they had not taken their firſt Nap, before they heard an uncouth Noiſe under them; that his Companion was ſhortly after ſeized violently and forcibly by the great Toe, and in great Danger of being pulled out of the Bed; but that upon the Beating of the Drum, which happen'd at the ſame Inſtant, his Toe was releaſed; and that to prevent any future Attacks, they hoiſted their Knees up to their very Noſes; the Noiſe ſtill growing louder, they felt a moſt prodigious Weight on them, heavier, as he ſaid, than the *Night-Mare*; that by his Voice they preſently diſcovered it to be one of their Brethren, who had come into their Room on purpoſe to ſcare them; either believing that they had told him a Fib, or that they were under ſuch potent Influences the Night before, as made them imagine they heard a Drum, when in Reality they did not; But mark, ſaid the Relater to me; according to the old Proverb, *Harm watch Harm catch*; for he was ſo frighted himſelf, that he would not have ventured back to his own Room, though he were ſure to be made a Biſhop; ſo that we were obliged to ſhare our Bed with him, in which we lay ſweating, and almoſt dead with Fear, 'till Morning. Thus he concluded his ſurprizing Relation, which wrought ſo ſtrongly on me, that I could no longer Doubt of the *D-----l*'s having plaid them this Prank; and to this Story only my Timorouſneſs is owing. Now, I know well enough, that ſome Folks will be apt to ſay; it is all a Lye, a meer Forgery; in ſhort, they will raiſe an infinite Number of Objections to deſtroy its Credit; for when I told it to a certain Perſon, he ſwore it could not be true; becauſe in a Piece of the learned *Greutzius*, which he had read, *De examine Sagarum*, he found that all the Divines in *Germany* were clearly of Opinion, that the Devil never begins to play his Pranks 'till after Midnight, and that no Spectres

were

were seen before that Time; and this Noise beginning between ten and eleven both Nights, he was assured, for that Reason, that the Devil was no Way concern'd in it; but he had almost staggered me, when he told me this Story: *A certain Curate lived in the Island of* Jamaica, *who loved his Bottle, no Curate better; he chanced to be drinking in a Tavern, when he was called upon to do the last Offices to a Brother departed; upon which with great Reluctance he leaves his Company, but told them he would return immediately: away he hies to the Place of Burial, and, as is usual, reads over the Service for the Dead, 'till he came to the Words,* I heard a Voice from Heaven, saying, blessed, &c. *at which he was interrupted by one of his Companions, who had followed him from the Ale house, with a 'By G--- that's a d---'d Lye, for I have been drinking with you 'all Day at Mother ------'s, and if you had heard the Voice, I 'could have heard it too, for my Ears are as good as yours.'* The Gentleman left me to apply the Story.

Now, Sir, as I take you to be a Person of profound Learning and Judgment, I desire you will set me to rights, by giving me your Opinion candidly, whether I ought to give Credit to the above Relation or not, altho' it be attested by two Reverend Fathers, *I am, Sir, yours, &c.*

Custom-House, New-York, April 20. Inward Entries, A. Mansfield from Surrinam, N. Newbold and G. Leatcraft from Tortuga, J. Hill from Turks-Island, W. Mallroy from Bermuda, J. Clark from Philadelphia.

Entred outwards, B. Tillinghast for Rhode-Island, M. Wolf for Jamaica. *Cleared out.* None.

Philadelphia, April 23.

From *New-York* we hear, That the Pirate mentioned in our last, in quest of whom his Majesty's Ship *Shoreham* was fitted out, proves to be no Pirate, but one *Booth* from the *West-Indies*, bound for *Southold* in *Long-Island*, and now lying there. They say *they only fired at the Whaleman to make Sport*; not considering what mischievous Consequences might attend their Folly; as the Loss of the Whaling Sloop, the Alarming the whole Coast, the Embargo laid on all Vessels in *New-York* (now taken off) and the Expence of fitting out the Man of War in such a Hurry, &c. It is said that *Booth* and his Company are in Custody at the East End of *Long-Island*, and propose to compound the Matter; but it is thought the Admiralty will take Cognizance of their Proceedings.

There is a Report, said to come by the Way of *Boston*, That the Czar of *Moscovy* is dead.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Five Sisters, John Joele, from Turks-Island
------ Princess, Thomas Petty, from South-Carolina.
Brigt. Charming Peggy, Morgan Donavan, from Jamaica.
------ Plain-Dealer, Joseph Watt, from Barbadoes.
------ Anne and Elizabeth, John Searle, from Tortuga.

Entred outwards.

Ship Three Batchelors, William Spafford, for Barbadoes.
Brigt. Dove, Oswald Peel, for London.

Cleared outwards.

Ship Hibernia, Thomas Eeles, to Leverpool.
Brigt. Peggy, Ellis Davies, to Madera.
------ Hannah Hope, William Annis, to Jamaica.
------ Pennswood, Thomas Braley, to St. Christophers.
Sloop George, Joseph Evans, to Jamaica.
------ John, Charles Edgar, to Ditto.
------ Somerset, Solomon Cropper, to Maryland.

AT the House of the Widow *Hoskins* in the Town of *Chester*, on the 5th Day of *May* next at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, will be expos'd to Sale by Publick Vendue, a Plantation on *Brandywine* Creek, formerly taken in Execution by the Sheriff of *Chester* County, and sold for the Payment of a Debt due from *Joseph Cloud* to *E. Horne*; containing 225 Acres, of which about 40 or 50 Acres are clear'd, whereon is a Dwelling House, Barn and Orchard: The said Plantation lies contiguous to, and on the North Branch of said Creek 230 Perches, which also runs through said Land about 100 Perches, whereby it may be accommodated with a considerable Quantity of good Meadow. For and in Behalf of *Edward Horne*, by *William Rawle.*

To be SOLD:

A Grist Mill, (having two Pair of Stones) at *Salisbury* Town upon the Head of *Duck Creek*, in *Kent* County on *Delaware*, distant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, (accounted 37 Miles from *New-Castle*) with about Sixty Acres of Land adjacent to the said Mill, part whereof is clear'd, whereon is an Orchard containing about Sixty good bearing Apple-Trees within Fence. Any Person inclin'd to purchase, may apply to *William Rawle* in *Philadelphia*, or to *Joseph Rawle* at the said Town of *Salisbury*.

RUN away on the 19th Instant from *Abraham Wood* of *Bucks* County, a *French* Servant Man named *Isaac Barono*, aged about 25 Years; a little well-built Man, black Hair, swarthy Complexion, round Visage. Has on a light coloured Kersey Coat made fashionable, a blue and white striped Jacket, a Felt Hat, fine Shirt and an Oznaburgh Shirt, and Trowsers.

Run away at the same Time from *Nicholas Parker* of the same County, an *Irish* Servant Man, named *Henry Brewer*, about 30 Years of Age, middle Stature, short black Hair, but sometimes wears a white Wig or a worsted Cap, has a leering Look with his Eyes. He wears a browniish colour'd broad Cloth Coat and Vest trim'd with the same Colour, Oznaburgh Breeches, fine and coarse Shirts, browniish Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a good Felt Hat. *Note*, They are supposed to be gone together, and to have false Passes with them. Whoever secures the said Servants so that their Masters may have them again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward for each, and reasonable Charges paid, by *Abraham Wood*, and *Nicholas Parker.*

RUN away on the 19th Instant from *Isaac Walker* of *Tredyffryn* in *Chester* County, an *Irish* Servant Man, named *Joseph Cummins*, about 22 Years of Age, of middle Stature, well sett, freckled Face, sandy Hair but short; he wears a white linnen Cap, a good Felt Hat, a copper-colour'd Drugget Coat with light colour'd Linings, a Linsey-wolsey Jacket, and good Leather Breeches with Brass Buttons, Oznaburgh Shirt, reddish Handkerchief, light brown worsted Stockings, a new Pair of Shoes with brass Buckles. *Note*, The Back of his Hand is lately much bruised, and he wears a Cloth about it. Whoever secures the said Servant so that his said Master may have him again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by *Isaac Walker.*

RUN away on the 19th Inst. from *John Baldwin* of *Kennet* in *Chester* County, a Servant Man named *George Smith*, of a middle Stature, thin Visage, wide Mouth, blackish Hair, aged 21 Years: He took with him two Suits of *French* Drugget, one white the other Snuff-colour'd, with Silver Clasps on one of the Garments; also a blue shagg'd Great Coat or Cloak, a Silver hilted Sword, a brown bay Horse branded with E on the near Shoulder, and a Star in the Forehead. Whoever secures the said Servant and Effects so that his said Master may have them again, shall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by *John Baldwin.*

RUN away on the 14th Instant, from *Stephen Hollingsworth* of *Philadelphia*, Cordwainer, a Servant Man named *John Talifero*, alias *Luke Cell*, alias *John Dodson*. He is short and thick, full-fac'd, pale and freckled; has on a short black Wig, an old Hat, a blue Camlet Coat with white Metal Buttons, a reddish Camlet Jacket, grey Stockings and old Shoes. He is a great Rambler, a noted Rogue, and pretty well known as such in all the neighbouring Colonies. Whoever secures him so that he may be had again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by *Stephen Hollingsworth.*

TO be Lett to Freight to any Part of *Europe*, or Continent or Illes of *America*, the Brigt. *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, *John Searle* at present Master, Burthen between 50 and 60 Tons. Enquire for the said *Searle* at the House of *Benjamin Morgan* in *King-street*. Likewise a young Negroe Man and Woman to be Sold

Some few of our last Papers were printed off with an Error in the date of the New-York *Article; It should be* April 13, *and not* Jan. 13.

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